

The Times-Dispatch

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1903.

IN THE INTEREST OF DEMOCRACY.

We are pleased to see that the Roanoke Evening World, one of the most fearless and thoughtful papers in the State, has come out in a strong and sensible article in favor of a legalized primary. Our contemporary says that the fact that here and there in the State may be found opposition to the existing primary plan, before it has had the benefit of fair experiment, cannot be too earnestly deprecated and regretted, and it fears that "any movement looking to its repeal would be accepted as indicating a distrust of the rank and file of the party among certain party leaders who have long been the beneficiaries of the old method of nominating and a desire on their part to return to the courthouse convention plan—so easy of manipulation and direction by political bosses." All of which can only operate most injuriously to the Democratic party. The Evening World then reproduces some remarks of ours on this subject, in which we called attention to the declaration of the last State Democratic Convention on the subject of party primaries and legalized primaries and in which we also directed attention to Section 36 of Article II of the new Constitution, which commands the Legislature "to enact such laws as are necessary and proper for the purpose of securing the regularity and purity of general, local and primary elections and preventing and punishing any corrupt practices in connection therewith." Our contemporary adds this comment:

To our mind the Times-Dispatch reminds the Legislature of a duty whose performance has already been too long delayed. Its Democratic members were elected upon the Norfolk, 1902, platform, which contained what practically amounted to a party pledge upon the subject, and it ought not to be necessary to remind them that in good faith to the people that pledge should be observed by legalizing the primary. They were also elected upon the idea and for the purpose of enacting laws to give effect and meaning to the provisions of the new Constitution, among which none stands out in clearer language than the legal institution of a primary system and the preservation of its purity. It is up to the Democratic Legislature to meet and discharge this "bounden duty," or to dodge and evade it. The issue is clear-cut and well defined.

If Democracy means anything, it means the rule of the people, but the people cannot rule unless there be in our elections, primary and general, free course as to the expression of the popular will. All manner of corruption and bribery, all sorts of manipulation, all sorts of schemes which in any way tend to prevent the voters from expressing themselves fully and freely at the polls tend to undermine pure Democracy and popular government. Of course, we believe in party organization. In any case contests, in any situation where there is formidable opposition, the Democratic party must organize its forces and make a systematic fight. But when organization tends toward manipulation; when the design and effect of it are to prevent free expression of the people at the polls, organization is to be deplored and discouraged to that extent. We have full confidence in the character and good judgment and good morals of the people of Virginia. We do not fear so long as the people take a keen interest in public affairs and vote their sentiments freely. The danger comes when the people are indifferent, or when through any sort of machine methods the people are restrained and their wishes defeated.

Let us have the primary plan; let us have the legalized primary; let us prevent the use of money in all elections; let us have a law to punish all manner of evil-doing in the conduct of our elections. Given these conditions and Democracy will have full sway in Virginia and shed its benefits abroad.

HIGH-TONED FLOGGING.
At first blush Rear-Admiral Cochrane's flogging story seems to be one that was made up to "tell to the marines"—the horse marines, at that. But we must consider that he is a man of age and ripe experience, a retired officer, and that he has published his letter in that ponderous vehicle of publicity, the London Times.

The Admiral's astounding allegation is that the colonel of one of the battalions of the Guards has been in the habit of handing over offending officers to the senior subaltern with the understanding that the latter would summon a court-martial, whose almost invariable sentence would be flogging.

The reason the Admiral is so well informed as to army affairs is that a nephew of his was a victim of one of the floggings aforesaid.

According to the Admiral's charges, the flogging was administered on the back of the offending officer after the removal of the clothing—i. e., on the bare back. But the etiquette of the occasion would not allow the use of a cowhide, or strap or horsehair—a cane was used; possibly a keen rattan. Nevertheless, says the Admiral, on many occasions the punishment was so severe that blood was drawn and sometimes the victim fainted.

The custom was to administer from six to forty blows. It is not stated whether the culprit was laid over a barrel or handcuffed to a post, but enough has been divulged by the Admiral to cause

a howling sensation throughout the British Isles.

The idea that these young officers, coming in great part from the most aristocratic and ohivario families in the land, and many of them shining lights in fashionable society, should be punished with stripes (or at least with blows) is one that must shock the public sense and cause a tremendous reformation to be made in army methods.

If we fully understand the Admiral's letter, the practice in question has been reported to Lord Roberts, who has peremptorily set his foot down upon it and caused one of the officers guilty of authorizing it to be retired on half pay; but the effect of Cochrane's revelation cannot end there. We may be quite sure there will be an inquiry made by Parliament, and that the newspapers will fully explore the accusation. Not the less certain may we be that the officers who suffered themselves to be degraded so will become known to the public and ever be the objects of public scorn.

We do not know what manner of man Admiral Cochrane is, and we should be inclined to give little credence to his remarkable statement if it were published in a less trustworthy journal than the London Times. But the Times moves slowly and prides itself upon its exceeding accuracy. Where possible it takes time to verify every important statement that it makes. What is more, it has upon its staff a board of army officers and another of naval officers, and to them are referred all matters of consequence touching the army and navy.

We may presume, therefore, that the letter of Admiral Cochrane was submitted to one if not both of those boards before it was printed. As for the Admiral's nephew, Captain Leveson Gower, it appears that not only did he get in trouble which caused him to be caned by his brother officers, but that subsequently he was involved in delinquencies of another character and resigned his commission.

By the way, one of the statements made by Cochrane is that when a court-martial sentence came to be carried out, all the subalterns were assembled and the cane was passed from one to another until each one of them had shared in the punishment of their brother officer. So the responsibility was divided and equalized among all somewhat after the method of writing a round robin.

INCREASE IN INSANITY.

It is a fact, as stated in the Senate on Tuesday, that insanity has increased in Virginia, but it is not so clear that it is largely the result of the Civil War and the consequent impoverishment of our people. Not alone in Virginia; not only in the South has insanity increased. We recall that while David B. Hill was Governor of New York he wrote a message on this subject, showing that there had been a great increase of insanity in the Empire State, and in the country over.

The increase of insanity may be attributed in large degree to the strenuous life most people now lead. Over-study, over-work, over-worry, the struggle for bread, the ambition to be wealthy have sent to the asylums many who in other times would have passed quieter and healthier lives. Then, too, consideration must be given to the fact that thousands of men and women are now taken to the asylums who in old days would have been kept at their homes. The asylums—hospitals, we had better say—are better than before; the public have less horror of them; the value of early medical treatment is getting to be understood and thus it is that not a few persons who under other conditions would have been kept at their homes are now sent to the asylums for treatment.

It is an undoubted fact that the responsibilities of freedom and the withdrawal of needful restraint have increased the number of the insane, but it is not true that there were no insane slaves. On the contrary, nearly every large plantation had on it one or more. Their masters cared for them; now that duty falls upon the public, and it is a duty that cannot be avoided, and good people would not have the State avoid it if it could.

The policy of Virginia with reference to her asylums has not been as progressive as it should have been, but lack of money always has stood in our way, more or less. For the present we cannot but realize that the expenses of the asylums, per capita of patients, must be greater than in by-gone years. Provisions, clothing and medicines are dearer than formerly. Every head of a family knows that, and the Legislature must sooner or later come to understand it with reference to asylums and prisons. And looking to the future it seems certain that the time will come when we shall have to make special preparation for the epileptics and also for the criminal insane.

THE CHARITIES CONFERENCE.

The Virginia Conference of Charities and Corrections has already done excellent work, even though its deliberations had been closed with yesterday's meeting. First of all came the interesting report of Dr. J. M. Pilcher on the condition of the prisons and almshouses of the State, and it is conclusively shown in the letters which he secured from various counties in the State that there is sad need of reform.

Then came most aptly the instructive address yesterday morning of Dr. Frederick H. Wines, of Washington, D. C., on the subject of State Boards of Charity. Dr. Wines was for thirty years secretary of the State Board of Charities of Illinois, and, having given the greater part of his life to this work he thoroughly understands it in all its ramifications. He spoke as one of experience, as an expert who knows, and there is no question in his mind as to the desirability of such a board. He made the somewhat startling statement that in the matter of economy it had been abundantly illustrated that the State Board of Charities of Illinois had saved the State during its life at least a million dollars, and this, to say nothing of the great good that the board has accomplished in educating public sentiment and

in improving the charitable institutions of the State.

Dr. Wines does not think so well of State boards of control. He thinks that a State Board of Charities should be merely supervisory, having power to inspect the eleemosynary institutions of the State and make criticisms and recommendations. Many other States have adopted this plan, which we believe, originated in the State of Massachusetts, and such boards long since passed beyond the experimental stage. Some few States have State boards of control, but the objection to them, according to Dr. Wines, is that, having large patronage, they are apt to become part and parcel of the political machine, and, instead of turning in the light and exposing faults, the tendency under such conditions is to cover up and conceal.

In the State of Illinois, the Board of Charities is composed of select men, who receive no pay for their services, only their expenses being defrayed by the State. The secretary is well paid; and most of the work devolves on him. It may be interesting just here to mention that members of the board at one time waited upon Governor Cullom, now Senator Cullom, and talked with him about a recommendation for pay, but the Governor informed them that if such a bill should be passed by the General Assembly he would veto it, for the reason that it was difficult even under existing circumstances to secure good men, and if there should be any pay attached, it would be almost impossible to get such men as he desired; that, as there was no pay attached to the position, he was free to select whomever he would, but if it were otherwise, the "party workers" would have come in for their share. And so it is a free will service and the men are secured who give their services for the good that they may do. That, after all, is the best service that either man or State can secure. Dr. Wines has no sort of doubt in his mind, after his long experience, that it is not only desirable, but imperative, that every State have a Board of Charities, and he heartily recommends the establishment of such a board in Virginia.

We sincerely hope that the General Assembly will take this matter under consideration, and give it the attention it deserves. The more we see of public affairs the more thoroughly convinced are we that the great remedy for evils in this direction is publicity. We believe in the inspection system. It has a tendency to spur men up to their duty. When public officers know that their work is to be inspected every now and then and without warning, they are very apt, for the sake of pride, if for no better reason, to keep their households always in order.

There is strong doubt of the truth of the statement that General Uribe-Urbe, the late insurgent leader of Colombia, committed suicide. There was no good reason why he should have taken his own life. He had succeeded in making terms with the administration against which he so bravely and so ably led a rebellion, and was rendering great assistance in reconciling his former fellow rebels, all of whom were devoted to him and were willing to do his bidding. No one has attempted yet to explain the cause of his suicide, and there is a growing suspicion that he was murdered by the hired emissaries of those who had an idea that it would be better if Uribe-Urbe were out of the way. He was taken all in all, one of the most brilliant soldiers and daring generals Central America has ever produced.

In Peoria, Ill., on the 22d, the birthday of the Father of the Country will be celebrated in great style. Many of the features that made the celebrations of this day and of the Glorious Fourth famous in the years long gone by will be reproduced, and in most respects it will be an old-time celebration. The Governors of three States—Illinois, Indiana and Iowa—will grace the occasion with their presence, and it is no secret that an opportunity to repeat three times over what the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina will be afforded, and doubtless improved.

Just a year ago the city of Roanoke had a great deal of trouble and annoyance, to say nothing of the expense and loss of trade, because of smallpox. There were many cases in the city, and the disease was hard to drive away. The city of Roanoke learned a lesson, which it did not fail to profit by. Last Tuesday night the Mayor reported to the Council that the health of the city is excellent, and that there is not a case of smallpox or varioloid in Roanoke. The Roanoke Times says this gratifying state of affairs "is largely due to the care and precautions of our worthy Mayor, who has enforced the sanitary laws by the fullest extent. Not relying totally upon the sanitary inspector for the enforcement, each policeman—which is, strictly speaking, a requirement of the law—is compelled to see that premises are properly cleaned, otherwise reported."

A girl was married in Kansas last week. This marry in that state every week, but this particular marriage is of special interest. The Emporia (Kan.) Gazette estimates that during the seven days previous to this marriage, the bride-elect was the guest of honor at five parties, ate a peck of salad, drank sixes of coffee, stood on her feet twenty hours, walked one hundred miles, let the dressmaker paw her over thirty hours, and packed and unpacked her trunk twelve times. When she was married, they remarked she "looked pale."

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune says that all English newspapers, which have published editorial comments upon Captain Mahan's definition of the Monroe Doctrine consider that protection of the weaker nations should be accepted by the United States as an entailing obligation to compel them to observe such duties toward the European powers as the United States itself recognizes.

That is not an unreasonable view. We have several occasions said as much, and as surely as the Monroe Doctrine is maintained and upheld by our government so surely will the United States be compelled eventually to occupy that position. If we undertake to protect the South American republics under all circumstances, to prevent foreign nations from acquiring their territory, or in any way imposing upon them under provocation, we make ourselves, in a measure at least, responsible for their conduct. The guardian is necessarily responsible for the behavior of his ward.

It is the opinion of some students of public opinion that the keepers of country stores in the black belt, regardless of political affiliations, are in favor of the Hanna bill (by request) to pension all the ex-slaves.

John L. Sullivan properly celebrated his discharge in bankruptcy last Monday night. He will sober up by the end of the week, perhaps.

The pretender has made his escape from Morocco. That makes a fitting close to a comedy, and saves a world of trouble.

Virginia's biggest snow storm since 1866 commenced falling four years ago last night, and some wild-eyed denier prophets were going around yesterday talking about history repeating itself.

We are not so sure after all that the omnibus statehood bill is altogether bad. Senator Tillman is opposed to it.

Portsmouth and Norfolk county folks are making things warm for the Committee on Cities and Towns. The county folks don't want to go to town, it seems.

The Marquis of Castellane says: "France and the United States should get together on a commercial alliance." He ought to know its advantages. He has tried it.

The Hon. Mr. Bankhead says Hobson put an erroneous construction on his remarks. Well, Hobson has something of a reputation as a "constructor."

Senator Quay evidently thinks the true definition of the word statesman is: A man who makes new States.

Mr. Littlefield has gone 'way back behind the returns in showing that combines have existed since 2,000 years B. C.

Hobson's choice may be Secretary of the Navy under the next Democratic administration.

St. Louis is said to be negotiating to have The Hague tribunal on exposition at the World's Fair.

The tobacco raisers of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana are still trying to form their trust, their motto being: "We fight the old boy with lurid flames."

Poor Uribe-Ditto, he slipped his own trolley.

The bituminous strike that was threatened has gone up in smoke.

Personal and General.

Frederick Haynes Newell, chief hydrographer of the United States Government, has just returned to Washington from a four-weeks' trip to California and Arizona, in the course of which he floated 400 miles down the Colorado River in a small rowboat.

A novelty in the way of an alarm clock has been perfected by an American jeweler. It is about the size of a hazel nut. It is made to wear on the finger. The alarm is not a bell, but a sharp pin, which pricks the finger at the time one wears wishes to rise.

Hitherto, Tyndall's theory that the azure tint of the sky is due to minute corpuscles in the air has been accepted. Professor Springer, of Liege, has proved that the blue of the sky is purely electrical in origin and is an essential quality of the air.

Major William Hancock Clark, eldest son of the late General William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, will have an important part in opening the exposition in Portland in 1905.

Abraham Lincoln, the oldest male survivor of the Lincoln family, is living at Lacy Springs, in this State.

The daughters of the late Judge Bruce, of Louisville, Ky., have established a dressmaking establishment and are using the family coat-of-arms as a trade-mark.

Charles M. Schwab, it is reported from Paris, is rapidly regaining in health and will return to America about April 1st.

Short Talks to the Legislature.

Norfolk Ledger:
The next thing we hear, some Virginia Legislators, who haven't yet introduced a bill at the present session—if there is one such—will catch the "bachelor and spinster" mania, which is now abroad in the land, and propose that method of promoting marriages in the old Commonwealth.

South Boston News:
Some of the members of the Legislature are disposed to handle the Pure Legislation bill Senator Barksdale very gingerly. The idea of having a regular election without a campaign fund just don't suit a lot of fellows—prominent party workers you know.

Franklin Graphic:
We can see no harm in Senator Shands' bill giving local self-government to the people of each county, but we do sincerely hope that the House bill which makes no home law for the entire State will be defeated.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot:
If the Legislature refuses to vote \$20,000 to the Jamestown Exposition it will go out of its way to advertise very publicly a bankruptcy of the State that exists only in timid imagination.

New Castle Record:
We are utterly dumbfounded at the prospect of a defeat of the Barksdale pure election bill. This is a measure that has received the endorsement of the people of this State with singular unanimity. We have been told again and again that the new Constitution has done away with every vestige of an excuse for fraud in elections, but there is the House of Delegates virtually saying that this business must continue in this State.

Eastern Shore Herald:
The oyster men in some counties are ordered for a strong fight against the Jordan oyster law. Little interest seems to attach to the question among the oyster men of this county. It does seem to us that this bill goes very much too far.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot:
But we would have it borne in mind that the pretense of philanthropy on the part of many advocates of child labor legislation is a gross delusion and hypocrisy, veiling self-interest. And these we do consider safe advisers in regard to this complex problem. In general, legislation that takes control of the child out of the hands of the parent should be very carefully considered.

An Hour With Virginia Editors

The Petersburg Progress, after reviewing the political field, reaches this conclusion:

"In order to be successful the Democratic party must adopt a course between the two extremes represented by Cleveland and Bryan."

The Danville Bee seems to be growing a bit uneasy. It says:

"A pair of women safe-crackers were caught recently in New Orleans. Is there no legitimate profession left exclusively to man?"

The Newport News Press has made a discovery. It says:

"The thirty Virginia farmer never knows the real value of his horse or his cow until he is killed on the railroad."

The Wytheville Dispatch concludes a very long editorial on the negro with this remark:

"The negro is here and without any fault on his part and we would be glad to see him make the most of his capabilities, but certainly it is that both races in the South would have been far better off had Roosevelt never found his way to the Presidential chair."

The Roanoke World, discussing the subject of an appropriation for the Jamestown Exposition, says:

"The public spirit of the State is on trial, and the aid asked for this undertaking should be given and given without reluctance or further parleying. This exposition concerns not Norfolk, Newport News and the extreme Eastern section of the State alone, but in its success the whole Commonwealth, from the mountains to the sea, is deeply interested, and unites in urging upon the Legislature the importance of granting its assistance which its promoters deem necessary."

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot tells this plaintive story:

"The Postmaster-General has decided that Senators and Representatives who frank their effects home in United States mail bags must return the bags. Thus is an undesired hardship inflicted on our statesmen."

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Real Life.

I want to live such a life that if every man were living it the millennium would be here.—Phillips Brooks.

Why She Consented.

"How did you ever get anyone to take the old woman's part in your amateur play?"

"Oh, we got Miss Gettison." "Goodness—wasn't she insulted?" "No, indeed. We asked her if she'd be willing to disguise her youthful beauty for the sake of charity."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Lion's Wife.

The Lion's Wife thinks she's a Wit. She always says her Appetite Forbids the use of Butler, for

It's very apt to Melt with Fright. And just to let her neighbors know, That she has Always had her Way, They hear her Calling to her Spouse, 'Oh, Leo!' twenty Times a Day! —Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

What Did She Mean?

They were at supper. Between the courses the young man with the voracious appetite eloquently discoursed on things in general.

"Do you know, Miss Dash," he remarked, "I think there is a very intimate relation between our food and our character. I believe, don't you know, that we grow like what we are most fond of." The fair girl smiled sweetly. "How interesting!" she murmured. "May I pass you the ham, Mr. Jones? I am sure you like it."

And the young man relapsed into deep thought.—London Answers.

On the Links.

First Caddy—"I've got a snap." Second Caddy—"What don't?" First Caddy—"Chaperonin." De ole man me \$1 to tell him every time de dude kissed his daughter, an' de dude give me \$1 not to tell."—Chicago News.

The Church-Worker.

A woman may say sh belongs to a church, But you really infer From her tone and her manner she means That the church Is belonging to her, —Philadelphia Press.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Raleigh News-Observer joins heartily in the war against distilleries. It says: "There is but one way to destroy the demoralizing influence of the country distillery, and that is to cut them up by the roots. The way to cut off the tail of a bad dog is to cut it off right behind the ears. The way to stop the evils of the stills, located away from police protection is to drive them out. Any leniency or attempt to regulate them is to utterly fail to provide and adequate remedy."

The Goldsboro Argus says: Altogether the lot of a railroad is not a happy one. It has too few cars in prosperous times and too many in hard times, and the happy mean is hard to find. It is, in fact, unworkable.

The Greensboro Record confesses to certain peculiarities. It says: We are a queer people. While complaints are being almost every day about the whistle of the locomotive, some members of the Legislature have introduced a bill to make them whistle oftener and louder.

The Charlottesville Observer rises to remark: Talk about Wilcox! That rooster Utley, down at Fayetteville, is the most interesting criminal that North Carolina has developed in many a long year.

Commenting on the ruling of the Supreme Court that young lawyers must be getting home and write well before getting into the Raleigh Post Scott! Suppose the boys should draw the writing and spelling of the "old masters," the lawyers and statesmen who were "giants in those days," on the court.

The Winston-Salem Sentinel takes this conservative view of the child-labor question: "There are two sides to every question. The factory owners have contributed enormously to the wealth of North Carolina—they are our leading business men and foremost citizens—and their views on the employment of child labor should receive every consideration at the hands of the Legislature. Final action in this matter should be reached only after looking at what will be the practical as well as the sentimental effect of the laws proposed."

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Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

New Orleans Picayune: Secretary Root's statement of the case in regard to the negroes is true and it is a most convincing and condemning indictment of the management of the negro problem by the Republican party, which has had for the forty years' existence of the Union League sole and absolute control of the matter.

Birmingham News: Mr. Root's address before the Union club was intended as a defense, but it is really a confession. It shows that the administration has blundered, but that it is headstrong, wilful and defiant of public sentiment. Mr. Root is a great lawyer, but his specious plea has not helped the cause of the administration.

Memphis Commercial-Appel: The most complete case of political disfranchisement in the world almost is the denial of all party privileges to the southern negroes by the Republican party of the South. The negroes have no say in primaries or conventions. Politically they are extinct, thanks to the beneficent Republican party.

Atlanta Journal: However, the southern delegate to Republican national conventions as a rule prefers the Alger system of bounties to the Hanna scheme of pensions, thinks the Chicago Journal. But the negro is not averse to taking both.

Houston Post: The enfranchisement of the negro may, as Littlefield of Maine, says, have been a monumental mistake. It doubtless was, and, like other mistakes which have been of lasting injury to the South, it was born in the North.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: Mr. Bryan refuses to accept an invitation to sit at the same table with Mr. Cleveland, therefore he will not be invited to the Democratic banquet in Chicago on Jackson's birthday. And again, does Bryan show himself more cranky than statesman. His rule or ruin policy has never wrought ought but harm to the party, and the sooner he cuts it out of his mind and gets back to the better will it be for Democracy.

Dead Easy.

The Troquois Club of Chicago is going to give a banquet, and for its distinguished guests it will have to choose between William Jennings Bryan on one hand, and Grover Cleveland, Leonard Olney and David Bennett Hill on the other, because Mr. Bryan says so. It is easy to guess who will have to remain at home.—Rochester Herald.

As to Councilmen.

We notice that Chicago, like Boston, is troubled over the quality of her City Council. The remedy proposed there is to raise the grade of aldermen by electing one from each ward, and giving him \$5,000 to attend to business and behave himself. Still, it may be doubted if this scheme will furnish the desired remedy. It doesn't offer any premium on civic virtue, or any inducement for the stay-at-home voters to go to the polls. There's the trouble, rub in our city elections.—Boston Herald.

One Good Point.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's thoughts regarding newspapers are more or less later. This excerpt is certainly worth thinking about: "The most unfortunate thing that occurred to the reading public was the cutting down of the price of our daily papers. I would gladly pay six cents to-day for a good paper. I said at the time we were going to do so much in quality as we have gained in price, and we have done it."—Springfield Republican.

"Prophet" Grosvenor's Way.
The political enemies of General Grosvenor, in his own party, have a singular method of wiping him off the political map. One of these annual performances was looked for last week in his home county and his name was to be written in large letters on the wall of the hall at the head of a solid delegation pledged to vote for his favorite candidate for Governor, and carried a unanimous endorsement for a tenth term in Congress in his pocket, thus giving him one life beyond the proverbial nine to which a cat is entitled.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Enlarged Hip Pocket.
Another check on the excessive growth of population in the United States is in sight. Lieutenant Mino, of the Japanese army, it is announced, has invented an automatic pistol, which will fire eighty shots a minute and which has a range of 1,000 yards.—Charleston News and Courier.

No More of His Kind.

Secretary Root must be insane if he thinks that the people of the United States are going to have another scrap about the negro.—Memphis Commercial-Appel.

Among the Very Best.

The consolidated Richmond Times-Dispatch is a most excellent paper. It is among the very best in the South. Typographically, it is ahead of them all.—Winston-Salem Sentinel.

Resembles Tilden.

Pictures of Senator-elect Overman, of North Carolina, indicate that he resembles Samuel J. Tilden. Like a good Democrat, he resembles him in other respects, too.—Macon Telegraph.

The Man ABOUT TOWN

DAILY CALENDAR—February 12th, 1903. National Association of Painters painted the town. Major Howard joins the 22d.

We have watched the course of Mr. Charles McKee ever since he landed here, and we have always been a rooter for him, and it is with sincere pleasure that we congratulate him.

He is now the resident manager of the Bijou Theatre, having been made so by the recent action of the Bijou Theatre Company at a meeting.

He is now IT, and we feel that he is the main man to see when we want to see our Six Barbed Wire Ones and the Brown-Eyed Brits in the city.

Anyway we are certainly glad that Mack is the Main Guy. He is a good fellow and has a whole lot of business moxie inside that Tuxedo coat and a warm heart for those who need friends.

Miss McKee.

We are glad to see

That you are the manager now;

And when you're away

We'll go every day